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TORRANCE MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER  
7

8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10  
11 ANGELA HEARD, on behalf of herself  
and all other persons similarly situated,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 TORRANCE MEMORIAL MEDICAL  
15 CENTER, a Nonprofit Corporation; and  
DOES 1 through 25, inclusive,

16 Defendant.  
17  
18

Case No.: 2:22-cv-09466

[Los Angeles County Superior Court  
Case No.: 22STCV36178]

**DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF  
REMOVAL**

Action Removed: 12/30/2022  
Action Filed: 11/15/2022

19 **NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

20 Over the past two decades, the federal government has engaged in an extensive  
21 effort to build a nationwide health information technology infrastructure. This case  
22 challenges the legitimacy of actions TORRANCE MEMORIAL MEDICAL  
23 CENTER ("Torrance") has taken in connection with pursuing that directive.  
24 Torrance therefore removes this case pursuant to the federal officer removal statute,  
25 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1).

26 In like circumstances, as explained *infra* at pp. 10-11, district courts have  
27 allowed removal under the federal officer removal statute. *See Doe I v. UPMC*, No.  
28 2:20-cv-359, 2020 WL 4381675, at \*6 (W.D. Pa. July 31, 2020); *see also Doe v.*

1 *ProMedica Health Sys., Inc.*, No. 3:20 CV 1581, 2020 WL 7705627, at \*\*2-3 (N.D.  
 2 Ohio Oct. 30, 2020). In support of removal, Torrance provides the following “short  
 3 and plain statement of the grounds for removal.” 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a):

4 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

5 1. Torrance is a California nonprofit public benefit corporation with its  
 6 principal place of business at 3330 Lomita Blvd. Torrance, CA 90505.

7 2. On November 15, 2022, Plaintiff Angela Heard filed a complaint against  
 8 Torrance in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los  
 9 Angeles, Case No. 22STCV36178.

10 3. Plaintiff served Torrance with the Complaint, effective on November  
 11 30, 2022.

12 4. Plaintiff’s four-count Complaint purports to challenge Torrance’s  
 13 routine on-line practices as various invasions of privacy, including alleged violations  
 14 of the California Invasion of Privacy Act, Cal. Penal Code §§ 630, *et. seq.*,  
 15 Confidentiality of Medical Information Act §§ 56, *et. seq.*, California’s  
 16 Constitutional right to privacy, and common law invasion of privacy. *See generally*  
 17 Complaint.

18 5. Torrance operates a website, [www.torrancememorial.org](http://www.torrancememorial.org), that provides  
 19 information to the public about Torrance and patient access to medical records  
 20 through a MyTorranceMemorial patient portal.

21 6. Plaintiff is a Torrance patient and has “used the Website, used the  
 22 patient portal, and interacted with healthcare providers through the Website.” Compl.  
 23 ¶¶ 4, 92. Plaintiff alleges that she has “accessed and used the Website to seek medical  
 24 treatment and/or advice as recently as this year, 2022.” *Id.* at ¶ 3.

25 7. Plaintiff alleges that, the Facebook Pixel, allegedly used on the Torrance  
 26 website, “monitor[s] how patients and visitors interact with its website.” Compl. ¶  
 27 20. The Facebook Pixel allegedly “tracks users as they navigate through the Website  
 28

1 and logs which pages are visited, which buttons are clicked, specific information  
2 users enter into forms..., search queries..., and other information....” *Id.* at ¶ 21.

3 8. The Facebook Pixel is one of several “Business Tools” offered by  
4 Facebook,<sup>1</sup> that “help website owners and publishers, app developers and business  
5 partners, including advertisers and others, integrate with Meta, understand and  
6 measure their products and services, and better reach and serve people who might be  
7 interested in their products and services.” Compl. ¶ 32. Facebook offers the Pixel as  
8 a piece of code for website owners to integrate into their website to assist in  
9 advertising. *Id.*

10 9. Plaintiff does not assert that Torrance discloses names, social security  
11 numbers, diagnoses, birth dates, or comparable information to third-parties.

### 12 **BASIS FOR REMOVAL**

13 10. Torrance removes this case pursuant to the federal officer removal  
14 statute. 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a). That statute permits removal when the defendant is “the  
15 United States or any agency thereof or any officer (or any person acting under that  
16 officer) of the United States or of any agency therefore, in an office or individual  
17 capacity, for or relating to any act under color of such office ...” *Id.* § 1442(a)(1).

18 11. The United States Supreme Court has directed that the federal officer  
19 removal statute is to be broadly construed, and that defendants may remove under  
20 this statute when they are acting under color of federal office. *Colorado v. Symes*,  
21 286 U.S. 510, 517 (1932); *Arizona v. Manypenny*, 451 U.S. 232, 242 (1981). To do  
22 so, a defendant must show that (a) it is a “person” within the meaning of the statute;  
23 (b) there is a causal nexus between its actions, taken pursuant to a federal officer's  
24 directions, and plaintiff's claims; and (c) it can assert a “colorable federal defense.”  
25 *Riggs v. Airbus Helicopters, Inc.*, 939 F.3d 981, 986–87 (9th Cir. 2019) (quoting  
26 *Fidelitad, Inc. v. Insitu, Inc.*, 904 F.3d 1095, 1099 (9th Cir. 2018)).

27  
28 \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>1</sup> Facebook rebranded itself as Meta in 2021.

12. Since at least 2004, the federal government – through executive order, legislation, and regulatory and sub-regulatory action – has directed and overseen a public-private initiative to develop a nationwide infrastructure for health information technology. It has incentivized and directed providers who participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs (like Torrance) to offer patients online access to their medical records, and to optimize patient engagement with their medical information. The federal government has also modeled the behavior it wants to see; it has created a portal for Medicare beneficiaries and worked with the same third-party services, with the same “source code,” at issue in this case.

13. Torrance has dutifully assisted and followed the federal government’s direction in this effort. In so doing, it has acted within the penumbra of federal action and office. Given this, and the Supreme Court’s directive that the federal officer removal statute must be broadly construed, and because this suit challenges this federally-directed conduct, the requirements of the federal removal statute are satisfied.

### ***The Meaningful Use Program***

14. In 2004, President Bush issued an Executive Order that established a National Health Information Technology Coordinator (ONC). *See* Exec. Order 13335 (Apr. 27, 2004). The purpose of the Order was to spark a “nationwide implementation of interoperable health information technology in both the public and private health care sectors.” *Id.*

15. Five years later, Congress codified the office in the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009. 123 Stat. 115, 247 (2009). At that time, Congress allocated billions of dollars to CMS to “invest in the infrastructure necessary to allow for and promote the electronic exchange and use of health information for each individual in the United States consistent with the goals outlined in the strategic plan developed by the [ONC].” *Id.*

1           16. Consistent with its mandate, the ONC has published guidance for  
2 private providers to follow, including through five-year strategic plans. In the 2015-  
3 2020 plan, it dictated that “federal agencies” were to “collaborate with . . . private  
4 stakeholders to . . . build a culture of electronic health information access and use.”  
5 ONC, *Federal Health Information Technology Strategic Plan 2015-2020*, available  
6 at [https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/9-5-federalhealthitstratplanfinal\\_0.pdf](https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/9-5-federalhealthitstratplanfinal_0.pdf)  
7 (emphasis added). And, in the 2020-2025 plan, it noted that this has already  
8 happened, saying: “Federal, state, and local governments, along with the private  
9 sector, have worked together to help digitize health information and healthcare.”  
10 ONC, *Federal Health Information Technology Strategic Plan 2020-2025* available  
11 at [https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/page/2020-](https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/page/2020-10/Federal%20Health%20IT%20Strategic%20Plan_2020_2025.pdf)  
12 [10/Federal%20Health%20IT%20Strategic%20Plan\\_2020\\_2025.pdf](https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/page/2020-10/Federal%20Health%20IT%20Strategic%20Plan_2020_2025.pdf)  
13 (“2020-2025 Strategic Plan”).

14           17. One critical aspect of this strategy is CMS’ “Meaningful Use” program.  
15 42 C.F.R. § 495.2-495.370. As the name implies, the program aims to increase  
16 patient’s “meaningful use” and engagement with electronic health records through  
17 the creation of patient portals.

18           18. Under this program, providers must meet certain criteria to receive full  
19 Medicare reimbursement, one of which is having an interoperable patient portal.  
20 Regulations provided for incentive payments of up to two percent for providers that  
21 reached certain levels of engagement with electronic health record use through the  
22 patient portal.

23           19. To achieve those specifications, CMS recommends that providers create  
24 patient “portals” that allow users to communicate directly with their providers and  
25 immediately access (or transfer) their medical records.  
26 The ONC has specified how providers can optimize such portals, explaining that they  
27 “must be engaging and user-friendly.” ONC has also specified “how a patient portal  
28 helps achieve meaningful use requirements,” and how a provider can “actively

1 promote and facilitate portal use.” *ONC, How to Optimize Patient Portals for Patient*  
 2 *Engagement and Meet Meaningful Use Requirements* (2013) available at  
 3 [https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/nlc\\_how\\_to\\_optimizepatientportals\\_for](https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/nlc_how_to_optimizepatientportals_for_patientengagement.pdf)  
 4 [patientengagement.pdf](https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/nlc_how_to_optimizepatientportals_for_patientengagement.pdf).

5 20. In addition to this guidance, CMS has created its own portal, offering  
 6 what is essentially a model for private providers to follow. To optimize individual  
 7 engagement with the portal, CMS relies on third-party marketers, like Google and  
 8 Facebook. By working with over two dozen third-party servicers, CMS is able to  
 9 provide users with the information most relevant to them. *See generally*  
 10 Medicare.gov, Privacy Policy (explaining that website “users’ activity on third-party  
 11 websites that Medicare.gov links to (like Facebook or Twitter) is governed by the  
 12 security and privacy policies of those websites,” and that any information users  
 13 “provide to register on Facebook is voluntarily contributed and isn’t maintained by”  
 14 CMS).

### 15 ***Torrance Is A “Person”***

16 21. By the plain terms of the statute, removal is permitted by “any person  
 17 acting under that officer.” 42 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1).

18 22. While the statute is silent as to the definition of a “person”,  
 19 organizations, corporate defendants, and government entities have routinely removed  
 20 under this provision and been deemed a “person” under the statute. *See, e.g., Arness*  
 21 *v. Boeing N. Am., Inc.*, 997 F. Supp. 1268, 1272 (C.D. Cal. 1998); *Fung v. Abex*  
 22 *Corp.*, 816 F. Supp. 569, 572 (N.D. Cal. 1992); *Overly v. Raybestos-Manhattan*, No.  
 23 C-96-2853-SI, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13535, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 6, 1996); *Malek*  
 24 *v. Blackmer Pump Co.*, No. CV 15-04454 SJO (JEMx), 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
 25 97755, at \*5 (C.D. Cal. July 24, 2015).

26 23. Torrance is a nonprofit California corporation and since the federal  
 27 officer statute is to be broadly construed, Torrance qualifies as a person under that  
 28 statute.

***There is a Causal Nexus Between Torrance's Actions and Plaintiff's Claims***

24. To demonstrate a causal nexus, the private person must show: (1) that the person was “acting under” a federal officer in performing some “act under color of federal office,” and (2) that such action is causally connected with the plaintiff's claims against it. See *Goncalves ex rel. Goncalves v. Rady Child.'s Hosp. San Diego*, 865 F.3d 1237, 1244–50 (9th Cir. 2017). The federal officer removal statute should be “liberally construed” to fulfill its purpose of allowing federal officials and agents who are being prosecuted in state court for acts taken in their federal authority to remove the case to federal court. *Watson v. Philip Morris Cos.*, 551 U.S. 142, 147–49, 127 S.Ct. 2301, 168 L.Ed.2d 42 (2007).

***Torrance is Effectively Acting Under a Federal Officer***

25. This element focuses on the relationship between the federal government and the private entity. It asks whether the entity is engaged in “an effort to assist, or to help carry out, the duties or tasks of the federal superior,” and whether the relationship between the government and private entity involves “detailed regulation, monitoring, or supervision.” *Goncalves*, 865 F.3d at 1245 (citing to *Watson*, 551 U.S. at 152).

26. Here these fundamental requirements are met. The federal government is incentivizing, regulating, monitoring, and supervising Torrance's actions in the Meaningful Use program in order to meet the federal government's national priority of interoperable health information technology.

27. First, Torrance (along with numerous other healthcare entities) is helping the government produce the nationwide, interoperable information technology infrastructure for health information. The federal government itself has repeatedly acknowledged the private sector's essential role in the project, most recently stating that “the federal government and private sector have worked together to help digitize health information and healthcare.” See 2020-2025 Strategic Plan.



1        28. Second, in the absence of Torrance’s actions (and the work of  
2 comparable medical providers throughout the country), the federal government  
3 would be left alone to complete its mission. As its efforts to digitize information and  
4 increase patient engagement with Medicare beneficiaries underscore, it would likely  
5 attempt to do exactly that.

6        29. Third, the government has specified how to best enhance patient  
7 engagement, including through a patient portal. It has clarified how to generally  
8 design the portals, and has told entities how best to market their on-line resources.  
9 Furthermore, through its own engagement with third-party services, it has modeled  
10 the behavior that private entities are to follow.

11        30. Finally, the government has created an office dedicated to this issue and  
12 has closely monitored the work of private entities (like Torrance). It has also  
13 supervised the general development of this information technology infrastructure.  
14 And, because Meaningful Use incentives are available only to entities participating  
15 in the Medicare and Medicaid programs, CMS substantially incentivizes Torrance  
16 and comparable organizations to not only maintain public websites and/or patient  
17 portals, but also to achieve meaningful use of them.

18        31. In like circumstances, courts have held that defendant medical providers  
19 were “acting under” a federal officer while performing similar alleged conduct.  
20 *UPMC*, 2020 WL 4381675, at \*6 (holding that the University of Pittsburgh Medical  
21 Center’s participation in the Meaningful Use Program was sufficient to satisfy the  
22 “acting under” requirement necessary for the federal officer removal statute); *see also*  
23 *Doe v. ProMedica Health Sys., Inc.*, No. 3:20 CV 1581, 2020 WL 7705627, at \*\*2-  
24 3 (N.D. Ohio Oct. 30, 2020) (same; “[b]ecause [ProMedica Health System’s]  
25 participation assisted the federal government in achieving [the creation of a unified  
26 system of patient electronic health records], Defendant has satisfied the ‘acting  
27 under’ prong”).  
28



32. In *UPMC*, as in this case, plaintiffs sought redress under state law for UPMC’s alleged disclosure of Plaintiff’s personally identifiable information to third parties for internet marketing purposes without their knowledge or authorization. *UPMC*, 2020 WL 4381675, at \*1. The UPMC court focused on both the portal and the public website as being ways of furthering the government’s goal of increasing patient engagement with electronic health records. *See, e.g.*, “UPMC, as a participant in the Meaningful Use Program, receives incentive payments from DHHS for its development and use of the UPMC website and the MyUPMC portal in accordance with the program’s criteria.” *Id.* at \*6. Here, as in UPMC, “[t]here is plainly a connection or association between [the medical provider’s alleged] website management and marketing strategies and the Meaningful Use program, particularly the incentives that are tied to patient participation and usability. Plaintiff’s claims are therefore ‘for or relating to’ an act under color of federal office.” *Id.*

***Plaintiff’s Claims Relate to the Actions Under Color of Federal Office***

33. Under Section 1442(a)(1), the conduct at issue in the case must also “have been undertaken for or relating to” the federal office.

34. Plaintiff’s Complaint directly challenges Torrance’s website analytics practices, which promote “meaningful use” by helping to drive patients to the Torrance website and to the MyTorranceMemorial patient portal.

35. Plaintiff’s Complaint also generally targets Torrance’s alleged tracking of online behaviors through source code and cookies, along with the use of marketing companies in conjunction with its public medical website. The Meaningful Use program envisions these activities, as manifested by the federal government’s own use of these codes and third parties for its Medicare website.

36. Indeed, as Plaintiff herself alleges, the entire point of using the third-party services is to direct traffic to, and increase engagement with, Torrance’s website. For example, she alleges that Facebook Business Tools “are bits of code that advertisers can integrate into their website, mobile applications, and servers, thereby

1 enabling Facebook to intercept and collect user activity on those platforms.” Compl.  
2 ¶ 32. Likewise, she says that the “Facebook Tracking Pixel” helps to “track[] the  
3 people and type of actions they take.” *Id.* ¶ 36.

4 ***Torrance Raises Colorable Federal Defenses to Plaintiff’s Claims***

5 37. The final requirement for removal under this statute erects a low bar and  
6 merely requires that the defendant’s assertion is both “defensive” and “based in  
7 federal law.” *Mesa v. Cal.*, 489 U.S. 121, 129-30 (1989); *see also Bahrs v. Hughes*  
8 *Aircraft Co.*, 795 F. Supp. 965, 969 (D. Ariz. 1992) (“The question is not whether a  
9 defendant’s claimed defense is meritorious, but only whether a colorable claim to  
10 such a defense has been made.”)

11 38. Defendant intends to assert several defense, but by way of illustration  
12 and not limitation, there is at least two colorable federal defenses to the claims at  
13 issue here that satisfy this requirement.

14 39. First, in response to Plaintiff’s repeated claims that “protected medical  
15 information” was disclosed, Torrance will argue that the information purportedly  
16 disclosed (*i.e.*, IP addresses and other web metadata) is outside of the purview of  
17 protected health information as defined by the Health Insurance Portability and  
18 Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). The Northern District of California has already  
19 made this holding in an analogous case against numerous health care providers  
20 challenging alleged disclosures on the Internet through routine website traffic. *See*  
21 *Smith v. Facebook*, 262 F. Supp. 3d 943, 954-55 (N.D. Cal. 2017). This defense turns  
22 on an interpretation of federal law and on its own is sufficient to satisfy this element’s  
23 low bar.

24 40. Second, to the extent that they ever could create a viable cause of action  
25 under California law, Torrance will argue that federal law preempts Plaintiff’s  
26 common-law claims for alleged invasion of privacy. *See generally*, Compl. ¶¶ 99-  
27 119.

1 41. Because each of the requirements of the statute are satisfied, removal to  
2 this Court is proper.

3 **PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOVAL**

4 42. Torrance satisfies all of the procedural requirements under 28 U.S.C. §  
5 1446.

6 43. Torrance is filing this Notice of Removal within thirty (30) days of its  
7 receipt of the Complaint by “service,” 28 U.S.C. § 1446.

8 44. Torrance files this Notice in the United States District Court of the  
9 Central District of California, because the State court in which the action is pending,  
10 the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, is within this federal judicial district. This  
11 Notice is signed pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 11.

12 45. Torrance has attached hereto as **Exhibit “A”** a true and correct copy of  
13 “all process, pleadings, orders, and other documents,” currently on file in the state  
14 court, including Plaintiff’s Complaint.

15 46. Upon filing this notice, Torrance will promptly “give written notice  
16 thereof to all adverse parties,” and will “file a copy of the notice with the clerk” of  
17 the State court.

18 47. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7.1, Torrance is filing a  
19 Corporate Disclosure Statement concurrently with this Notice of Removal.

20 **CONCLUSION**

21 As set forth above, Plaintiff’s Complaint directly challenges practices and  
22 procedures Torrance has taken acting under color of federal law in implementing  
23 federal policy to nationalize the health information technology infrastructure.  
24 Plaintiff’s Complaint is therefore appropriately removable to this Court pursuant to  
25 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1).  
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Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 30, 2022

**BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP**

By: /s/ Teresa C. Chow  
TERESA C. CHOW

*Attorneys for Defendant*  
TORRANCE MEMORIAL  
MEDICAL CENTER

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

I, Nancy L. Brazil, declare:

I am employed in Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within-entitled action. My business address is 11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1400, Los Angeles, CA 90025-0509. On December 30, 2022, I served a copy of the within document(s):

**DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

☒ by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Los Angeles, California addressed as set forth below.

☒ by transmitting via electronic mail the document(s) listed above to the e-mail address(es) set forth below on this date and the transmission was reported as complete and without error.

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I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one

1 day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

2 I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of this Court  
3 at whose direction the service was made.

4 Executed on December 30, 2022, at Los Angeles, California.

5  
6 /s/ Nancy L. Brazil  
Nancy L. Brazil